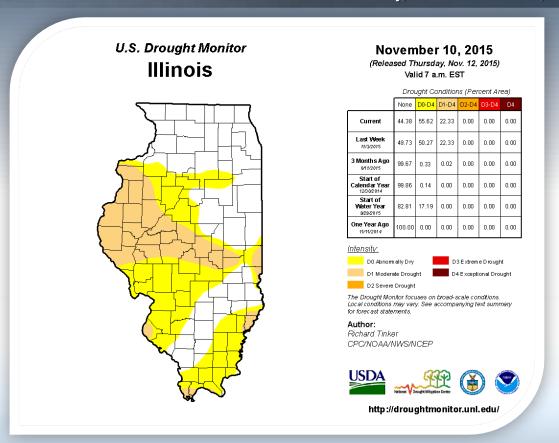


Friday, November 13, 2015





Chris Geelhart, Meteorologist National Weather Service, Lincoln IL Phone: 217-732-3089

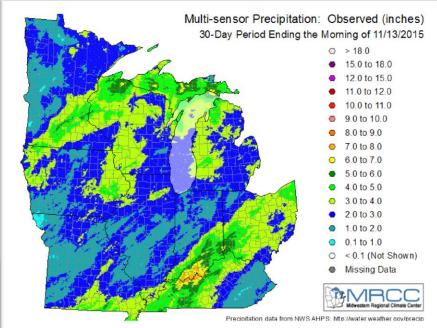
E-mail: chris.geelhart@noaa.gov



Latest Summary

• Fast moving thunderstorms on Wednesday brought some heavier rain totals in narrow corridors over central Illinois. A few areas around 1" occurred west of Peoria, and some areas exceeded ½". However, there were larger areas that ended up with less than ¼".

 Rainfall since August has averaged 3 to 6" below normal, especially in areas from Rushville to Decatur westward.







Latest Drought Monitor Graphics – Local

Classification of counties covered by the Lincoln NWS (highlighted in red on the map):

D4 (Exceptional Drought): None

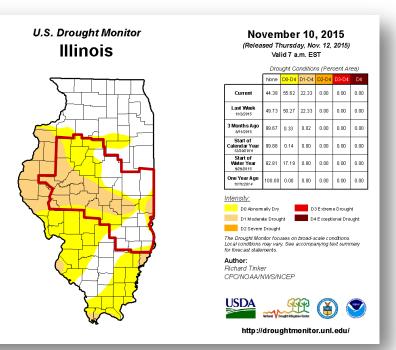
D3 (Extreme Drought): None

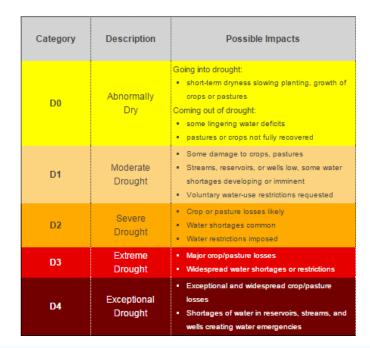
D2 (Severe Drought): None

D1 (Moderate Drought): Cass, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Fulton, Knox, Logan, Macon,

Mason, Menard, Morgan, Moultrie, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott

D0 (Abnormally Dry): Christian, Clark, Marshall, Peoria, Piatt, Shelby, Stark, Tazewell











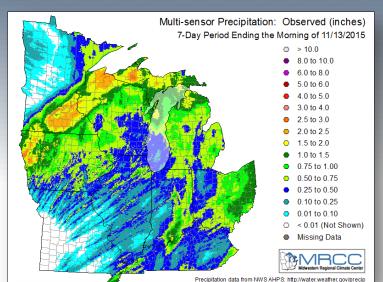
Agricultural Impacts

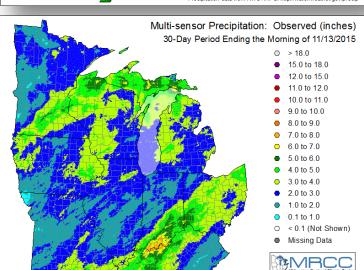
- Crop harvest is largely complete.
- With most of the winter wheat now planted (96% statewide), additional moisture is needed, and to make sure there are enough moisture reserves for spring planting activities.
- According to the November 9 report from the National Agricultural Statistics Service, the recent rainfall has helped with topsoil moisture, but the subsoil is still quite dry.
 - Topsoil moisture is 57% short or very short in west central Illinois, slightly better than last week (59%).
 - 77% of subsoil moisture is considered short or very short, a bit improved from last week (83%).





Climate Summary (including observations through Nov. 12)





Location	Precipitation Since 8/1 (vs normal)	Precipitation in November (inches)
Charleston	7.56 (-3.88)	0.76
Decatur	5.94 (-5.66)	0.48
Galesburg	7.06 (-4.29)	1.11
Havana	6.09 (-5.17)	0.80
Jacksonville	Missing	Missing
Lincoln	7.87 (-3.58)	0.74
Normal	9.32 (-2.24)	1.20
Paris	6.68 (-5.25)	0.95
Peoria	8.42 (-2.04)	1.13
Springfield	7.83 (-2.70)	0.50

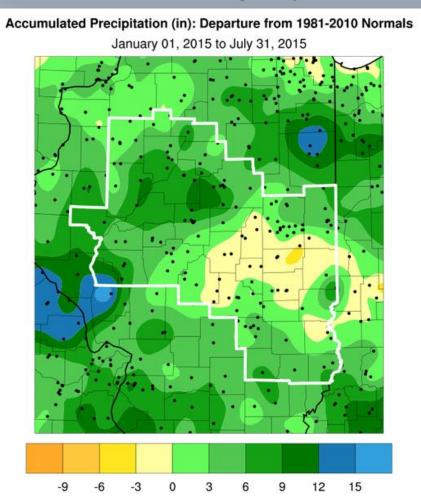


Precipitation data from NWS AHPS: http://water.weather.gov/precip

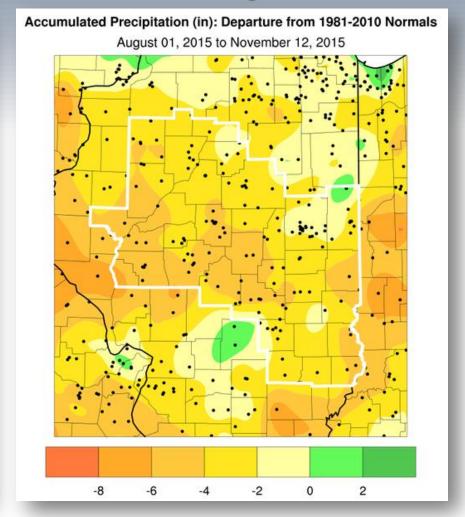


Precipitation Departures from Normal

First 7 months of the year



Since August 1

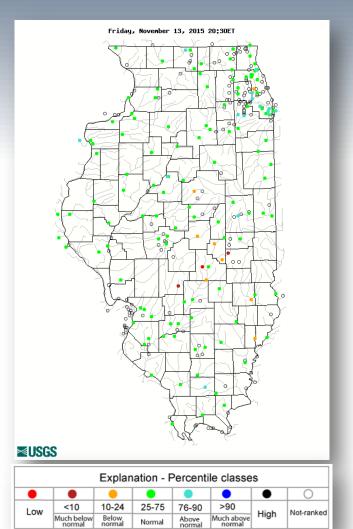








Hydrologic Summary – River and Stream Flow Conditions



Location	Discharge (CFS)	Long Term Daily Mean Discharge
Illinois River: Kingston Mines Valley City	8,650 7,780	8,290 11,000
Sangamon River: Decatur Riverton Oakford	3.6 92 562	7.0 195 587
Spoon River: London Mills Seville	219 289	150 248
Location	Observed Stage (ft.)	Normal Stage (ft.)
Clinton Lake	690.10	Not available
Lake Decatur	614.14	613.0
Lake Springfield	558.04	557.93
Lake Shelbyville	599.35	599.7

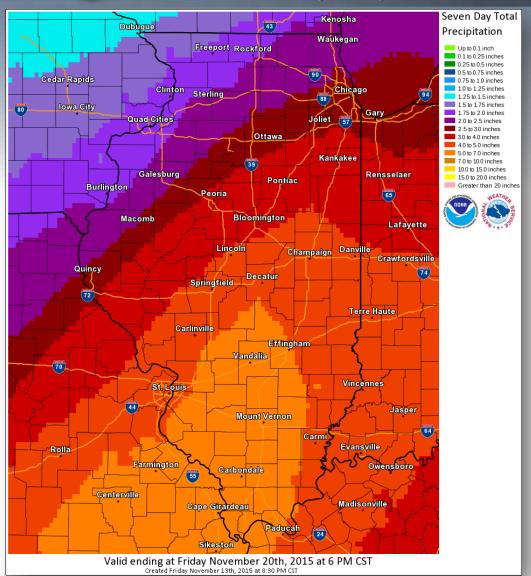








7-day Precipitation Outlook Through Next Wednesday



- Significant amounts of rain are expected early next week, beginning Sunday evening and continuing through midweek
- Most areas east of I-55 are expected to receive at least 3 inches of rain, with 1.5 to 3 inches west



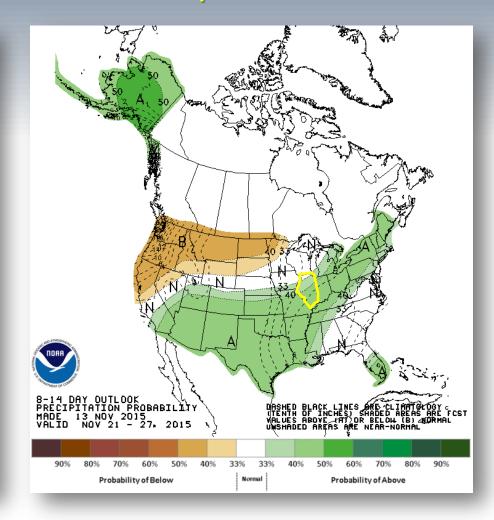


8-14 Day Outlook: November 21-27

Illinois: Temperatures above normal

4 DAY DUTLDOK PERATURE PROBABILITY DASHED BLACK LINES ARE CLIMATOLOGY (DES F) SHADED AREAS ARE FEST VALUES ABOVE TA) OR BELOW (BY RORMAL UNSHADED AREAS ARE NEAR-NORMAL 33% Normal Probability of Below Probability of Above

Illinois: Precipitation above normal





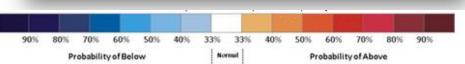




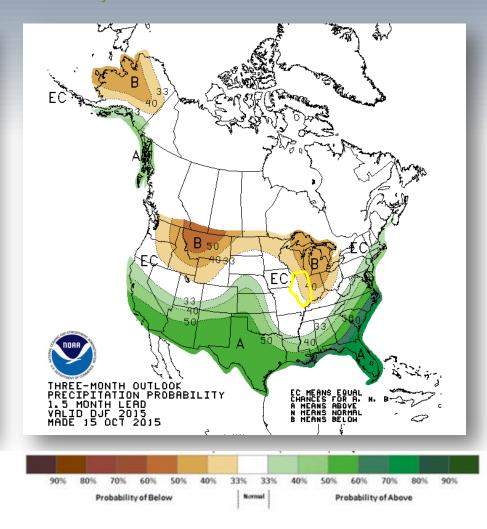
Winter Outlook (December through February)

Temperatures: Above normal favored

EC THREE-MONTH OUTLOOK TEMPERATURE PROBABILITY 1.5 MONTH LEAD VALID DJF 2015 MADE 15 OCT 2015



Precipitation: Below normal favored



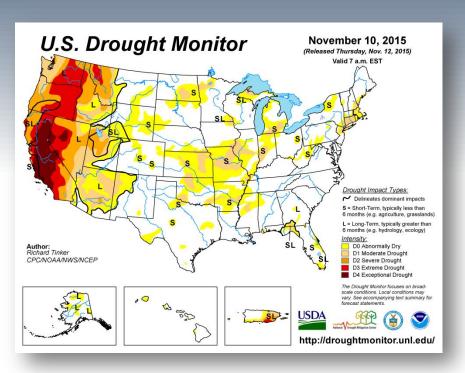








About the Drought Monitor



The U.S. Drought Monitor is jointly produced by the National Drought Mitigation Center, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Updated maps are issued Thursday mornings at 7:30 am Central time, and incorporate data through the preceding Tuesday. It is based on measurements of climatic, hydrologic, and soil conditions, as well as reported impacts.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu



